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OKLAHOMA LABOR MARKET

JANUARY DATA
1986

OKLAHOMA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
OKLAHOMA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
WILL ROGERS MEMORIAL OFFICE BUILDING
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA 73105

NOTICE TO READERS

Labor force figures beginning this issue represent new 1985 benchmark revisions. The labor force series for the state of Oklahoma has been revised back through the years 1980-1985. These data are based on the latest population census survey and supersede figures in all previous releases. Wage and salary employment has been revised to a 1985 benchmark for the years 1984 and 1985.

Also commencing with the data in this issue, we are adding the following industries to our published industry series: Pipe Lines, Excluding Natural Gas, Credit Agencies Other Than Banks, Motion Pictures and Educational Services.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT SITUATION

Total employment in Oklahoma, based on the place-of-residence series, reached 1,430,500 in January, down 16,400 from the previous month. The seasonal decline in employment, combined with an increase of 2,100 in the number of jobless workers, resulted in a rise in the state's unemployment rate to 7.3 percent of the labor force compared to 7.1 percent in December. On the year-to-year basis, employment declined 6,900 while unemployment was down by 6,500. Nationally, employment totaled 106,959,000 and unemployment was estimated at 8,472,000 for a jobless rate of 7.3 percent in January of this year.

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WAGE AND SALARY JOBS DECLINE SEASONALLY

Nonfarm wage and salary employment, based on estimates of nonagricultural establishments totaled 1,160,900 in January, off 16,200 from the previous month. The major change occurred from a drop of 6,700 in trade as both retailers and wholesalers released temporary employees hired to help with the Christmas selling season and post-holiday inventory counting. The next largest cutback took place in government, where an estimated 4,300 jobs were eliminated. Most of the decline was at the state level. Manufacturing was also down by 1,700, spread uniformly throughout industries in both durable and nondurable goods. Mining employment, continuing recent trends, fell another 1,600 over the month. Service industries jobs, led by declines in health and educational organizations, dropped 1,100 in January while construction jobs were contracting by 600 over the same period. Finally, transportation-public utilities slipped by 300 and finance-insurance-real estate increased by 100 during the December-January estimation period.

Compared to January 1985, wage and salary employment levels declined in five major categories and expanded in three. The overall drop of 10,300 was centered most significantly in mining and manufacturing, where losses of 7,500 and 5,600 were estimated respectively. The durable goods producing firms absorbed most of the job losses in manufacturing while oil and gas extraction was hardest hit in the mining industry. Other industries counting fewer workers in January than a year earlier were government, down 2,100, transportation-public utilities off 1,300, and construction with a loss of 500 jobs. Three industries; service, finance-insurance-real estate, and trade, showed employment gains over the year. The largest increase, 5,700, was recorded in service where a strong advance was made by business and educational services as well as hotels and other lodging places. Finance-insurance-real estate increased 900 over the year while wholesale and retail trade improved by 100 during the same period.

STATEWIDE EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Unemployment rates increased in 49 of Oklahoma's 77 counties in January compared with the previous month, while joblessness declined in 21 and was unchanged in the remaining 7 counties. Beckham County experienced the largest over-the-month increase while Johnston County showed the most improvement. Statewide, unemployment increased in January, up to 7.3 percent from 7.1 percent in December. At the national level, unadjusted for seasonality, the rate rose from 6.7 percent to 7.3 percent.

Year-ago comparisons showed that unemployment rates went down in 48 counties this January compared to the corresponding month of last year. During this 12 month period, 28 had higher rates while 1 was unchanged. Both the state and national unemployment rate were significantly below the rate for the same month a year earlier.

Both the Enid and Lawton Metropolitan Statistical Areas improved their unemployment picture during the last month and also on annual comparison basis. The Oklahoma City MSA unemployment rate rose slightly over the month, but was much improved from the 6.2 percent registered in January 1985. Tulsa, on the other hand, had a marked rise since December and a minor increase over the rate of January last year.

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT

Joblessness in the State of Oklahoma represented by the number of claimants for insured unemployment benefits during the week which ended January 25, 1986, totaled 29,882. Because of the federal holiday of January 20, 1986, this week allowed only four working days for claims to be filed. Nevertheless, 1,114, or 3.9 percent more claims were filed than during the comparable week of December 1985. This number closely approached the 29,941 claims filed during January 1985, which was the second highest monthly level of 1985. While the number of claims for unemployment benefit payments was greater in January it was considerably short of reaching all-time record of 51,991, filed during February 1983.

Duration of the unemployment represented by the claims made for unemployment benefits increased over the month in the categories of "under 5 weeks" and "15 weeks & over," while it decreased in the " 5- 14 weeks" category.

The industrial sources of the insured unemployment applications changed slightly, over the month, in each major sector. Increases occurred in mining (from 11.2 to 11.3 percent); in transportation and public utilities (from 4.1 to 4.4 percent); in trade (from 15.2 to 15.7 percent); in services (from 18.3 to 18.7 percent); and in other which includes government (from 5.0 to 5.3 percent). Construction, decreased (from 22.2 to 20.8 percent), as did finance-insurance-real estate (from 3.0 to 2.8 percent).

The occupational attachment patterns of the formerly employed varied in each category. The main sources of applicants for unemployment insurance continued to be, as during the previous month structural work and miscellaneous occupations, though percentages from both decreased: 23.8 to 23.3 percent and 21.9 to 21.6 percent, respectively. The number in services decreased from 7.2 to 7.1 percent and in clerical from 14.0 to 13.5 percent. The over-the-month increase from professional-technical-managerial occupations went from 11.8 to 12.4 percent, from machine trades, 6.5 to 6.9 percent, and from benchwork occupations, 5.2 to 5.3 percent.

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT SUMMARY

Industry	Number	Percent of Total	Male	Female	Duration		
					Under 5 Weeks	5-14 Weeks	15 Weeks & Over
Total*	29,882	100.0	20,451	9,431	11,274	10,975	7,633
Mining	3,374	11.3	2,894	480	1,098	1,327	949
Construction	6,227	20.8	5,928	299	2,306	2,371	1,550
Manufacturing	6,261	21.0	4,215	2,046	2,404	2,422	1,435
Transp. Pub. Util.	1,303	4.4	977	326	509	508	286
Trade	4,700	15.7	2,434	2,266	1,802	1,635	1,263
Fin., Ins. Real Est.	851	2.8	265	586	306	307	238
Services	5,576	18.7	2,673	2,903	2,067	1,951	1,558
Other	1,590	5.3	1,065	525	782	453	354

** Data for week ending January 25, 1986*

HOURS AND EARNINGS

Manufacturing production workers in Oklahoma worked an average of 41.5 hours each week and earned an average hourly wage of $10.10 or an average weekly salary of $419.15 during the month of January 1986. While this represented a decrease, over the month, of $5.89 in average weekly salary, the workweek length decreased only a half hour, on average as the hourly wage, remained virtually unchanged.

Average weekly salaries in durable goods manufacturing decreased only $2.53 to $446.05, on average, as average weekly hours in these industries dropped almost a full hour from 43.1 to 42.2 and hourly earnings changed less than ten cents over the month, was reported as $10.57.

The modest increase of $5.54 in the average weekly salary earned in the manufacturing of nondurable goods between December 1985 and January 1986 correlated with an almost unperceptible increase in the length of the average workweek to 40.2 hours, which was matched by a seven cents increase in the average hourly wage to $9.17.

In the specific industries within durable goods, average weekly salaries decreased in all but stone, clay, and glass products, in which the increase was only $1.50. The average length of the workweek increased to 46.1 hours. The average hourly wage in stone, clay, and glass products was virtually unchanged at $9.59 an hour.

In the nondurable goods, the direction of the change in average salaries and wages was upward in two, industries down in two, and virtually unchanged in another. In food and kindred products, the increase in the average weekly salary, over the month, was less than $2.00, while the increase for paper and allied products was less than $3.00. In each instance, the length of the workweek increased only slightly. The decreases in average weekly salaries were larger: $9.11, in printing and publishing, though the workweek decreased by three-tenths of an hour and average hourly wages decreased eleven cents. Weekly wages in newspapers and periodicals declined $6.93 as the average workweek length decreased by 1.3 hours.

Of the five nonmanufacturing industries, for which hours and earnings are reported, January construction salaries increased a noteworthy, over-the-month increment of $71.59, for a total weekly average of $438.44. The work length increased almost 7 hours, over the month, though the average hourly wage decreased twenty cents during the same period. The January increase in the oil and gas extraction industry was $5.78 for an average weekly salary of $495.50 as 1.5 hours were added to the workweek length for 45.5 total hours. Petroleum refining salaries, on average, went up to $538.14, a weekly increase of $38.64. Time worked increased by two hours for a 41.3 average hourly workweek, and wages increased by 32 cents an hour for an average hourly wage of $13.03. The average salaries in public utilities increased less than $2.00 as inconsequential increases in the workweek and the hourly wage were observed. Finally, average weekly salaries in both wholesale and retail trade, except eating and drinking places, dropped almost $3.00, to equal $368.16 and $192.82, a week respectively.

OKLAHOMA LABOR FORCE
SUMMARY TABLE

Item	Number (In Thousands)			% Chg.	Absolute Change	
	Jan 1986p	Dec 1985r	Jan 1985r	Dec 85 Jan 86	Dec 85 Jan 86	Jan 85 Jan 86
Total Labor Force +	1543.2	1557.5	1556.6	-0.9	-14.3	-13.4
Unemployment	112.7	110.6	119.2	1.9	2.1	-6.5
Unemployment Rate	7.3	7.1	7.7	xxx	xxx	xxx
Unempl Rate (Seas. Adj.)	6.9	7.3	7.2	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total Employment	1430.5	1446.9	1437.4	-1.1	-16.4	-6.9
Agriculture	39.4	39.0	39.7	1.0	.4	-.3
Domestic Svc., Self-Employed & Unpaid Family Workers	138.0	145.1	155.4	-5.1	-7.1	17.4
+ Idled by Labor Disputes	.0	.4	.0	-.4	-.4	.0
Wage & Salary Workers, Total*	1160.9	1177.1	1171.2	-1.4	-16.2	-10.3
Manufacturing	168.2	169.9	173.8	-1.0	-1.7	-5.6
Durable Goods	105.7	106.7	110.7	-0.9	-1.0	-5.0
Lumber & Wood Products	2.8	2.8	2.9	0.0	0.0	-0.1
Stone, Clay & Glass Prod	10.6	10.7	10.9	-0.9	-0.1	-0.3
Primary Metal Ind	4.0	4.1	4.3	-2.4	-0.1	-0.3
Fabricated Metal Prod	16.3	16.7	17.3	-2.4	-0.4	-1.0
Fab. Structural Metal Prod	8.2	8.4	8.9	-2.4	-0.2	-0.7
Machinery Exc. Electrical	35.1	35.2	37.8	-0.3	-0.1	-2.7
Const. & Related Mach	12.9	13.1	14.1	-1.5	-0.2	-1.2
Oil Field Machinery	8.1	8.3	9.1	-2.4	-0.2	-1.0
General Ind Machinery	5.5	5.5	6.3	0.0	0.0	-0.8
Electrical and Elec Equip	9.8	9.9	10.6	-1.0	-0.1	-0.8
Transportation Equipment	20.7	20.9	20.6	-1.0	-0.2	0.1
Motor Vehicle and Equip	11.8	11.9	12.2	-0.8	-0.1	-0.4
Aircraft & Parts	8.4	8.5	7.9	-1.2	-0.1	0.5
Instruments & Related Prod	2.6	2.6	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.1
Nondurable Goods	62.5	63.2	63.1	-1.1	-0.7	-0.6
Food & Kindred Products	13.8	14.0	14.2	-1.4	-0.2	-0.4
Apparel & Other Textile Prod	9.5	9.8	9.0	-3.1	-0.3	0.5
Paper & Allied Products	3.2	3.2	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Printing & Publishing	11.9	11.9	11.7	0.0	0.0	0.2
Newspapers & Periodicals	6.4	6.5	6.3	-1.5	-0.1	0.1
Petroleum & Coal Prod	7.8	7.7	8.5	1.3	0.1	-0.7
Petroleum Refining	7.0	6.9	7.7	1.4	0.1	-0.7
Rubber & Misc. Plastic Prod	11.8	11.8	11.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tires & Inner Tubes	7.3	7.4	7.6	-1.4	-0.1	-0.3
Mining	61.6	63.2	69.1	-2.5	-1.6	-7.5
Oil & Gas Extraction	58.7	60.2	66.1	-2.5	-1.5	-7.4
Construction	44.5	45.1	45.0	-1.3	-0.6	-0.5
Heavy Const. Contractors	9.2	9.3	9.5	-1.1	-0.1	-0.3
Tranp. & Public Utilities	63.2	63.5	64.5	-0.5	-0.3	-1.3
Transportation	32.5	32.9	33.0	-1.2	-0.4	-0.5
Railroad Transportation	1.9	1.9	2.3	0.0	0.0	-0.4
Trucking & Warehousing	16.1	16.5	17.0	-2.4	-0.4	-0.9
Pipe Lines, Exc. Nat. Gas	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Comm. & Electric, Gas	30.7	30.6	31.5	0.3	0.1	-0.8
Wholesale & Retail Trade	283.7	290.4	283.6	-2.3	-6.7	0.1
Wholesale Trade	64.5	65.1	66.6	-0.9	-0.6	-2.1
Retail Trade	219.2	225.3	217.0	-2.7	-6.1	2.2
General Merchandise Stores	28.8	31.1	29.9	-7.4	-2.3	-1.1
Department Stores	11.8	12.6	13.2	-6.3	-0.8	-1.4
Food Stores	39.5	39.7	38.7	-0.5	-0.2	0.8
Auto Dealers & Svc Stat.	26.1	26.0	25.1	0.4	0.1	1.0
Apparel & Accessory Stores	14.4	15.9	15.0	-9.4	-1.5	-0.6
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	64.1	64.0	63.2	0.2	0.1	0.9
Banking	21.5	21.5	22.2	0.0	0.0	-0.7
Credit Agencies	10.0	9.9	9.4	1.0	0.1	0.6
Insurance Carriers	8.8	9.0	9.0	-2.2	-0.2	-0.2
Services	225.3	226.4	219.6	-0.5	-1.1	5.7
Hotel & Other Lodging Places	13.2	13.4	12.5	-1.5	-0.2	0.7
Personal Services	12.5	12.2	12.2	2.5	0.3	0.3
Motion Pictures	1.5	1.5	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Health Services	68.7	69.3	68.3	-0.9	-0.6	0.4
Hospitals	28.6	28.5	28.2	0.4	0.1	0.4
Educational Services	13.2	13.9	13.4	-5.0	-0.7	-0.2
Total Government	250.3	254.6	252.4	-1.7	-4.3	-2.1
Federal Government	51.1	51.2	50.3	-0.2	-0.1	0.8
State and Local Government	199.2	203.4	202.1	-2.1	-4.2	-2.9
State Government	68.6	72.4	69.6	-5.2	-3.8	-1.0
Local Government	130.6	131.0	132.5	-0.3	-0.4	-1.9

*These are adjusted to first quarter 1985 benchmark levels and the latest population census survey data and supersede figures in all previous releases Estimates include all full and part-time employees of nonagricultural establishments who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month.

HOURS AND EARNINGS
IN SELECTED OKLAHOMA INDUSTRIES
JANUARY 1986

INDUSTRY GROUP	AVE. WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVE. WEEKLY HOURS			AVE. HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Jan 1986p	Dec 1985R	Jan 1985r	Jan 1986p	Dec 1985r	Jan 1985r	Jan 1986p	Dec 1985rr	Jan 1985r
MANUFACTURING	$419.15	$425.04	$412.72	41.5	42.0	41.9	$10.10	$10.12	$9.85
DURABLE GOODS	446.05	458.58	434.16	42.2	43.1	43.2	10.57	10.64	10.05
STONE, CLAY & GLASS	428.33	431.08	405.27	40.6	40.1	39.5	10.55	10.75	10.26
PRIMARY METALS	442.10	440.60	394.38	46.1	45.8	42.0	9.59	9.62	9.39
FABRICATED METALS	362.10	375.83	387.18	40.1	41.3	40.5	9.03	9.10	9.56
FABRICATED STRUCTURAL METALS	364.72	388.74	373.27	40.3	42.3	41.2	9.05	9.19	9.06
MACHINERY EXECPT ELECTRICAL	424.30	445.55	443.21	42.6	44.6	47.1	9.96	9.99	9.41
OIL FIELD MACHINERY	418.41	422.75	428.22	40.9	40.3	41.9	10.23	10.49	10.22
ELECTRICAL & ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT	414.94	422.84	401.82	40.8	41.7	41.9	10.17	10.14	9.59
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	604.96	624.96	542.30	43.9	44.8	42.5	13.78	13.95	12.76
INSTRUMENTS & RELATED PRODUCTS	446.49	426.30	412.16	45.1	42.0	43.8	9.90	10.15	9.41
NONDURABLE GOODS	368.63	363.09	371.15	40.2	39.9	39.4	9.17	9.10	9.42
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	330.47	328.86	335.58	40.9	40.5	42.0	8.08	8.12	7.99
APPAREL & OTHER TEXTILES	188.24	188.50	180.28	37.8	37.4	36.2	4.98	5.04	4.98
PAPER & ALLIED PRODUCTS	426.43	423.69	425.85	42.9	42.2	42.5	9.94	10.04	10.02
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	387.66	396.77	382.30	42.0	42.3	40.8	9.23	9.38	9.37
NEWSPAPER & PERIODICALS	355.30	362.23	395.28	37.4	38.7	40.5	9.50	9.36	9.76
PETROLEUM REFINING	538.14	499.50	503.01	41.3	39.3	35.7	13.03	12.71	14.09
NONMANUFACTURING									
OIL & GAS EXTRACTION	495.50	489.72	472.84	45.5	44.0	43.3	10.89	11.13	10.92
CONSTRUCTION	438.44	366.85	394.89	38.8	31.9	34.7	11.30	11.50	11.38
PUBLIC UTILITIES	512.07	510.00	489.24	40.9	40.8	40.3	12.52	12.50	12.14
WHOLESALE TRADE	368.16	371.05	354.37	39.0	39.6	39.2	9.44	9.37	9.04
RETAIL TRADE*	192.82	195.62	191.85	31.1	31.2	30.5	6.20	6.27	6.29

Note: Averages are for production or nonsupervisory workers only and cover both full and part-time employees. Overtime hours and pay are included and changes in the amount of overtime may affect these data. These are approximately production workers in manufacturing. These data revised to 1985 benchmark. Above industries have been classified according to the standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, 1972. P - Preliminary R - Revised *Excludes eating and drinking establishments.

Source: Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research and Planning.

LABOR FORCE DATA

MONTH: JANUARY 1986

	AREA	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE JAN 86	DEC 85	JAN 85
	U.S.	106,959,000	8,472,000	115,431,000	7.3	6.7	8.0
	OKLAHOMA	1,430,500	112,700	1,543,200	7.3	7.1	7.7
	COUNTIES						
1	ADAIR	6,740	650	7,390	8.8	8.7	9.5
2	ALFALFA	3,210	130	3,340	3.9	4.4	4.0
3	ATOKA	7,470	700	8,170	8.6	7.5	10.3
4	BEAVER	3,220	100	3,320	3.0	3.4	3.6
5	BECKHAM	8,260	1,140	9,400	12.1	10.1	8.9
6	BLAINE	5,920	460	6,380	7.2	6.2	7.4
7	BRYAN	12,950	1,060	14,010	7.6	8.0	10.0
8	CADDO	11,270	1,430	12,700	11.3	11.1	10.5
9	CANADIAN	33,950	2,000	35,950	5.6	5.2	4.8
10	CARTER	19,900	1,450	21,350	6.8	6.5	7.5
11	CHEROKEE	14,070	1,630	15,700	10.4	9.8	11.1
12	CHOCTAW	5,560	920	6,480	14.2	13.1	15.6
13	CIMARRON	1,620	60	1,680	3.6	4.7	5.2
14	CLEVELAND	76,475	4,225	80,700	5.2	5.1	5.3
15	COAL	2,230	300	2,530	11.9	11.3	14.9
16	COMANCHE	43,900	2,300	46,200	5.0	5.5	5.8
17	COTTON	2,860	130	2,990	4.3	3.9	4.1
18	CRAIG	6,040	610	6,650	9.2	8.9	8.0
19	CREEK	30,075	2,700	32,775	8.2	7.9	8.5
20	CUSTER	13,900	880	14,780	6.0	5.5	6.2
21	DELAWARE	9,720	1,080	10,800	10.0	9.9	11.9

COUNTIES	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE JAN 86	DEC 85	JAN 85
22 DEWEY	2,570	170	2,740	6.2	4.6	6.4
23 ELLIS	3,110	150	3,260	4.6	4.6	7.2
24 GARFIELD	29,000	1,975	30,975	6.4	7.0	6.9
25 GARVIN	11,380	930	12,310	7.6	7.1	7.9
26 GRADY	16,370	1,790	18,160	9.9	9.8	9.0
27 GRANT	2,870	120	2,990	4.0	4.2	4.8
28 GREER	2,680	150	2,830	5.3	5.6	7.6
29 HARMON	1,520	110	1,630	6.7	5.8	7.1
30 HARPER	2,150	130	2,280	5.7	5.0	4.5
31 HASKELL	3,820	780	4,600	17.0	17.6	16.5
32 HUGHES	4,840	820	5,660	14.5	14.0	15.6
33 JACKSON	10,310	770	11,080	6.9	6.4	9.2
34 JEFFERSON	3,690	330	4,020	8.2	8.3	7.4
35 JOHNSTON	4,260	360	4,620	7.8	9.2	8.1
36 KAY	23,375	1,850	25,225	7.3	7.1	7.3
37 KINGFISHER	6,110	410	6,520	6.3	5.8	5.7
38 KIOWA	4,830	310	5,140	6.0	5.2	7.5
39 LATIMER	3,740	600	4,340	13.8	14.3	14.4
40 LEFLORE	16,640	1,640	18,280	9.0	9.8	10.2
41 LINCOLN	11,380	1,240	12,620	9.8	9.9	10.3
42 LOGAN	15,020	740	15,760	4.7	4.7	5.5
43 LOVE	3,630	310	3,940	7.9	6.6	8.5
44 McCLAIN	11,970	740	12,710	5.8	5.7	5.7
45 McCURTAIN	12,850	1,410	14,260	9.9	9.8	12.4

COUNTIES	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE JAN 86	DEC 85	JAN 85
46 McINTOSH	5,350	520	5,870	8.9	9.3	15.5
47 MAJOR	3,710	270	3,980	6.8	6.2	7.2
48 MARSHALL	3,820	520	4,340	12.0	10.3	8.7
49 MAYES	13,150	1,730	14,880	11.6	11.9	13.7
50 MURRAY	5,580	520	6,100	8.5	7.5	8.4
51 MUSKOGEE	28,625	3,250	31,875	10.2	9.9	11.8
52 NOBLE	5,070	290	5,360	5.4	5.4	5.6
53 NOWATA	3,890	480	4,370	11.0	12.0	10.7
54 OKFUSKEE	5,400	480	5,880	8.2	8.5	8.5
55 OKLAHOMA	306,825	19,100	325,925	5.9	5.9	6.5
56 OKMULGEE	14,675	1,500	16,175	9.3	8.6	9.5
57 OSAGE	18,175	1,200	19,375	6.2	5.9	5.8
58 OTTAWA	12,375	1,700	14,075	12.1	10.7	10.0
59 PAWNEE	7,430	730	8,160	8.9	8.5	8.6
60 PAYNE	30,925	1,350	32,275	4.2	4.4	5.4
61 PITTSBURG	15,350	2,450	17,800	13.8	12.8	13.7
62 PONTOTOC	16,230	1,110	17,340	6.4	6.3	7.2
63 POTTAWATOMIE	30,275	2,150	32,425	6.6	6.6	6.3
64 PUSHMATAHA	4,580	500	5,080	9.8	10.4	11.9
65 ROGER MILLS	1,870	210	2,080	10.1	10.0	9.0
66 ROGERS	23,390	2,150	25,540	8.4	8.1	8.8
67 SEMINOLE	10,980	1,180	12,160	9.7	9.7	11.3
68 SEQUOYAH	15,920	1,780	17,700	10.1	9.0	10.0
69 STEPHENS	18,400	1,540	19,940	7.7	6.7	7.5
70 TEXAS	8,870	380	9,250	4.1	3.4	3.8

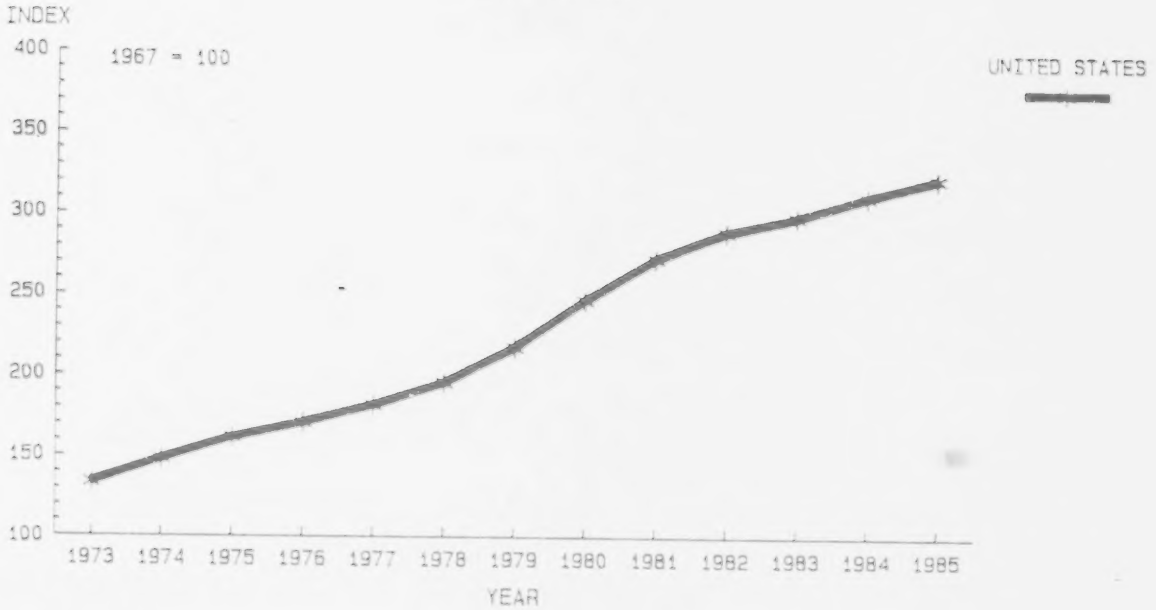
COUNTIES	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE JAN 86	DEC 85	JAN 85
71 TILLMAN	4,110	370	4,480	8.3	7.6	7.2
72 TULSA	220,450	18,900	239,350	7.9	7.4	7.8
73 WAGONER	21,620	1,420	23,040	6.2	6.2	6.1
74 WASHINGTON	24,400	1,680	26,080	6.4	6.2	4.9
75 WASHITA	6,120	480	6,600	7.3	6.8	6.2
76 WOODS	5,660	230	5,890	3.9	3.5	3.4
77 WOODWARD	9,830	730	10,560	6.9	7.6	7.9
OKLAHOMA CITY MSA	474,500	29,000	503,500	5.8	5.7	6.2
TULSA MSA	313,700	26,400	340,100	7.8	7.3	7.7

SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS

A. NORTHWEST	37000	1900	38,900	4.9
B. SOUTHWEST	49500	4000	53,500	7.5
C. NORTH CENTRAL	79300	5500	84,800	6.5
D. SOUTH CENTRAL	112600	8600	121,200	7.1
E. CENTRAL	366500	22200	388,700	5.7
F. TULSA	268700	22800	291,500	7.8
G. EAST CENTRAL	101200	7900	109,100	7.2
H. SOUTHERN	87500	7300	94,800	7.7
I. NORTHEAST	93000	9400	102,400	9.2
J. EASTERN	107000	10800	117,800	9.2
K. SOUTHEAST	62500	8300	70,800	11.7
L. CLEVELAND	65700	3900	69,600	5.6

* These are the geographical areas designated under the Job Training Partnership Act and includes all 77 counties.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
ALL URBAN CONSUMERS
1973-1985



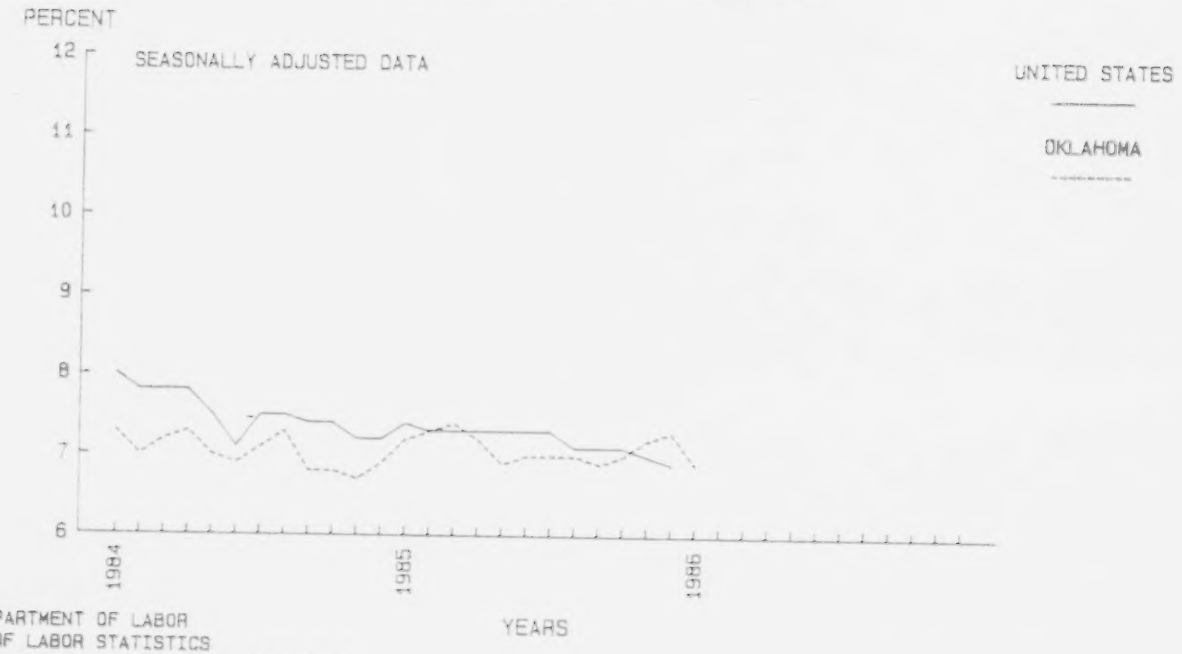
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
ALL URBAN CONSUMERS
1967=100

ANNUAL		MONTH			PERCENT CHANGE	
YEAR	INDEX	MONTH	1985	1986	PREV. YR.	PREV. MO.
1974	147.7	JAN	316.1	328.4	3.9	0.3
1975	161.2	FEB	317.4			
1976	170.5	MAR	318.8			
1977	181.5	APR	320.1			
1978	195.4	MAY	321.3			
1979	217.4	JUN	322.3			
1980	246.8	JUL	322.8			
1981	272.4	AUG	323.5			
1982	289.1	SEP	324.5			
1983	298.4	OCT	325.5			
1984	311.1	NOV	326.6			
1985	322.2	DEC	327.4			

The Consumer Price Index is a widely watched national indicator of inflation. It is a measure of change, over time, in the prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups typically purchased by urban consumers. It measures the change in prices by comparing what a sample "market basket" of goods and services costs today with what the same sample market basket" cost at an earlier date. For more detailed information on the various items or indices call Research and Planning Division (405) 557-7111.

COMPARISON OF
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
UNITED STATES AND OKLAHOMA



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
OKLAHOMA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION

COMPARISONS OF UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
UNITED STATES AND OKLAHOMA
1984-1986

MONTH	1984				1985				1986				MONTH
	UNADJ.		ADJ.		UNADJ.		ADJ.		UNADJ.		ADJ.		
	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	
JAN	8.6	7.8	8.0	7.3	8.0	7.7	7.4	7.2	7.3	7.3	6.7	6.9	JAN
FEB	8.4	7.5	7.8	7.0	7.8	7.8	7.3	7.3					FEB
MAR	8.1	7.2	7.8	7.2	7.5	7.4	7.3	7.4					MAR
APR	7.6	7.2	7.8	7.3	7.1	7.1	7.3	7.2					APR
MAY	7.2	6.9	7.5	7.0	7.0	6.9	7.3	6.9					MAY
JUN	7.4	7.0	7.1	6.9	7.5	7.1	7.3	7.0					JUN
JUL	7.5	7.2	7.5	7.1	7.4	7.2	7.3	7.0					JUL
AUG	7.3	7.1	7.5	7.3	6.9	6.8	7.1	7.0					AUG
SEP	7.1	6.5	7.4	6.8	6.9	6.6	7.1	6.9					SEP
OCT	7.0	6.5	7.4	6.8	6.8	6.7	7.1	7.0					OCT
NOV	6.9	6.5	7.2	6.7	6.7	7.1	7.0	7.2					NOV
DEC	7.0	6.6	7.2	6.9	6.7	7.1	6.9	7.3					DEC
AVE	7.5	7.0	--	--	7.2	7.1	--	--			--	--	AVE

Rates are based on Civilian Labor Force. Seasonally adjusted series for U.S. and Oklahoma are revised.
The rates shown for Oklahoma are revised to a 1985 Current Population Survey (CPS) Benchmark, as established by the Bureau of Labor Statistics
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research & Planning Division.